

QUASI-PERMANENT  
ALLOTMENT OF LAND  
IN  
PUNJAB



## PUNJAB PAMPHLETS

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. MILLIONS LIVE AGAIN                                  | Re. 1/-   |
| 2. ORPHANS OF THE STORM                                 | Re. -/8/- |
| 3. ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN EAST PUNJAB                      | Re. -/4/- |
| 4. ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT<br>SCHEMES IN EAST PUNJAB | Re. -/4/- |
| 5. RURAL REHABILITATION IN EAST PUNJAB                  | Re. -/8/- |
| 6. ONE STEP FORWARD<br>(East Punjab achievements)       | Re. 1/-   |
| 7. URBAN REHABILITATION IN EAST PUNJAB                  | Re. -/8/- |
| 8. ROHTAK GOES DRY                                      | Re. -/4/- |
| 9. FOR PEOPLE'S FOOD AND CLOTH                          | Re. -/4/- |
| 10. RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN PUNJAB                 | Re. -/8/- |

*General Editor:*  
L. R. NAIR.

*Price : -/4/-*

Issued by  
The Publicity Department, Punjab Govt., Simla.  
Printed at Forward Block, Simla.

**QUASI—PERMANENT ALLOTMENT OF  
LAND  
IN  
PUNJAB**

Published by  
The Publicity Department, Punjab Govt.  
SIMLA.

## CONTENTS

	Pages.
1. Introduction	3
2. The Account	6
3. The Standard Acre	7
4. The Scheme of Graded Cuts	11
5. The Scheme of Allocation	14
6. Selection of the Villages of Allotment	20
7. Allotment of Close Relations	22
8. How an Individual's Fields Are Determined	24
9. Suburban Lands	25
10. Bahawalpur and Sind	30
11. Settlement of Small Communities	32
12. Soldiers' Colonies	32
13. Garden Colonies	34
14. Taccavi Loans	36
15. Rural Housing	39
16. Appendix I	42
17. Appendix II	43



## INTRODUCTION

The scheme of quasi-permanent allotment of land is the manner of distribution of evacuee land in East Punjab and the Patiala and East Punjab States Union. The recognised claimants are the displaced landholders from West Punjab and such other displaced landholders from Western Pakistan as are of Punjabi extraction. The area allottable to a displaced person is in proportion to the area abandoned by him in Western Pakistan. This proportion varies according as the area abandoned was small or large, so that bigger landholders make a greater sacrifice than the smaller ones. But of this more later.

As is well known, at present the ownership of property abandoned by evacuees, whether in India or in Pakistan rests with them. Until issues relating to evacuee property are finally settled, it is possible for the Government to lease only the rights title and interests of the evacuee owners. The object of quasi-permanent allotment is to lease out these rights in such a manner as to give to displaced landholders a feeling of certainty, an assurance that for all practical purposes they are being permanently rehabilitated. Displaced persons who receive orders for quasi-permanent allotment of land will be treated in many ways like owners of land. The allotments to be made to them will be on certain conditions. One of the conditions is that allottees can lease their lands upto a period of three years without the consent of the Custodian or the Rehabilitation Authority but, if, for any reason, an allotment terminates, such a lease has also to terminate. Another privilege is that allottees can make improvements on their land with the assent of the Custodian or the Rehabilitation Authority and will be entitled to compensation under the Punjab Tenancy Act. Provision is also made for permission to allottees with the consent of the authorities concerned, to effect exchanges between evacuee lands, both within East Punjab and between East Punjab and Patiala Union and *vice versa*. The provisions for exchange, if employed with care and wisdom, will assist in making many adjustments which are inevitable when the interests and wishes of more than two million persons are involved.

This distribution does not affect any one's claim to compensation for the property lost by him. The scheme of land resettlement is in fact a scheme of rehabilitation based on a consideration of individual claims.

It is not claimed that it is complete in every respect. Allotments are being made on what is described as a quasi-permanent basis in all those cases, in which the claims are verified either from the revenue records received from West Punjab or on the basis of accepted documentary evidence. There are thus a considerable number of landholders from West Punjab, for whom allotments now being made are temporary; similarly for displaced persons from Bahawalpur, Sind and N.-W.F.P. allotments are temporary. When copies of records are received and the claims verified, their allotment will also be made quasi-permanently. In certain other cases land will be reserved in the name of individuals in their villages of allotment but the actual allotment will take place only after the claim has been fully verified.

Quasi-permanent settlement promises a home and a location, a means of livelihood and an occupation to the bulk of the displaced population who have come from West Punjab. It is thus the first major effort made in India for the permanent rehabilitation of displaced persons and their absorption into the economy of the country. It will also be a big factor in the permanent rehabilitation of the urban population and in the liquidation of relief camps.

In working out the scheme of quasi-permanent settlement, it has been the endeavour of Government to weigh carefully all the information that was available before reaching conclusions, to lay down principles which would ensure justice to the vast majority of the displaced population, to make certain that all decisions and rules operate in an impersonal manner without regard to the distinction and status of individuals. Every individual affected by the settlement has the right to point to a rule or a decision and ask why a particular action in relation to him has been taken, and he will be entitled to know the answer.

One cheerless feature of this distribution of evacuee land was that the area abandoned by Muslims in East Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. was less than what the Sikhs and Hindus had left in West Punjab. To the West Punjab area have to be added areas abandoned in Bahawalpur, Sind, Baluchistan and N.-W.F.P. by people of Punjab



extraction. The difference in total areas is 20 Lakh acres, the relative figures being 67.22 lakh acres and 47.35 lakh acres. If the quality and productivity of land is taken into account and due allowance is made for the factor of canal irrigation, the resources in land available in East Punjab are a poor contrast to those abandoned in Western Pakistan. This poverty of available resources was in a way, the controlling fact in the Resettlement Scheme. To absorb the gap between the credit and the debit sides, the Government had to apply a system of graded cuts on the West Pakistan holdings of the displaced persons so that each one of them gets less than what he has abandoned behind. This system of graded cuts will be explained in another chapter.

## THE ACCOUNT.

1. <i>Area abandoned outside urban limits</i>	<i>Standard Acres</i>
West Punjab	36,42,671
Bahawalpur	2,13,055
Sind	77,312
N.-W.F.P.	2,094
	<hr/>
	39,35,132
2. <i>Gross area available for quasi-permanent allotment outside urban limits</i>	
East Punjab	20,57,301
Patiala Union	4,31,466
	<hr/>
	24,88,767
3. <i>Less Deductions and Reservations.</i>	
East Punjab (excluding area earmarked for restoration to Muslims)	21,397
Patiala Union (including area earmarked for restoration to Muslims)	18,000
	<hr/>
	39,937
4. <i>Net area available for quasi-permanent allotment.</i>	
East Punjab	20,35,364
Patiala Union	4,13,466
	<hr/>
	24,48,830
5. <i>The gap.</i>	
Total of item 1	39,35,132
Less total of item 4	24,48,830
	<hr/>
	14,86,302
6. <i>Area abandoned within urban limits.</i>	
West Punjab	
Bahawalpur	20,716
Sind	164
N.W.F.P.	92
	<hr/>
	20,972
7. <i>Area available within urban limits.</i>	
East Punjab	
Patiala Union	13,544
	<hr/>
	5,729
	<hr/>
	19,273



## THE STANDARD ACRE.

As stated in the previous chapter, a displaced person's West Pakistan holding is the basis for his allotment under the quasi-permanent allotment scheme. Every displaced person is to get land in a definite proportion to the area abandoned by him in Western Pakistan. While considering problems relating to land it is not enough to reckon the area only. The quality of land as determined by factors like soil, rainfall, irrigation has also to be considered. In order to make this consideration of the quality of land easy and practicable, all lands on both sides of the Border have been valued in terms of what is called the Standard Acre. As a result of this valuation in terms of Standard Acre, a piece of land on one side of the border can be easily balanced against a piece of land on the other side by converting both pieces into standard acres. This is very much like the conversion of commodities into money and of money again into commodities.

The conversion into Standard Acres and reconversion into ordinary acres operates in the following manner. Suppose a claimant had 16 acres of land in West Pakistan which have now been valued at 12 annas per acre. This gives him 12 standard acres. If another person had only 12 acres of land but which is superior in quality, to the land of the other landholder and has, therefore, been valued at 16 annas per acre, he will also make 12 standard acres. The difference in the quality of their lands has thus been taken care of. When one of these two landholders is fitted into a village in East Punjab or P.E.P.S.U., the value of land in that village will determine the number of ordinary acres that he is to have for his 12 standard acres. If the value is 8 annas per acre he will get 24 ordinary acres, if it is more he will get less.

Before his standard acres are, however, converted into ordinary acres, a scheme of graded cuts is applied. This Scheme will be dealt with in the next chapter.

The next question is what has been the basis or the key to these valuations? It was possible to have the valuation on any of the following criteria :—

- (i) Land revenue per acre ;
- (ii) Sale value of land ;
- (iii) Annual lease value ;
- (iv) Productivity ;

There are limitations of material in respect of each criterion. The Government decided to place the major emphasis on productivity.

It is not necessary to go into the details of the calculations. The most important single crop which affords a basis of comparison between different soils over a wide territory is wheat. A productivity index based on produce estimate of individual assessment circles as worked out at settlements was calculated in terms of a uniform series of prices. Information obtained in crop-cutting experiments for a period of three years (1943-44 to 1945-46) carried out by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in N.W.F.P. ; Sind and the Punjab was also considered. Changes in cropping, change in irrigation and other developments which have taken



place since settlement have also been taken into account. Valuations of adjoining tracts have been considered. But the main source of information is the series of assessment and settlement reports which were available for East Punjab and West Punjab. These reports give statistics of yield and maturity over a number of years and are the best evidence of productivity available.

This system of valuations of land on which the scheme of resettlement is based is quite an elaborate one. Altogether about 2,500 valuations of land have been worked out for about 400 assessment circles and other groups of villages. Similarly there are elaborate rules for the valuation of different classes of tenures, all valuations being ultimately reflected into the standard acre calculations. The valuations of different classes of tenure will be dealt with later.

Land irrigated by tube wells receives value equivalent to *Chahi-nehri*. '*Ghair-mumkin*' (barren) land whether in India or Pakistan has been given no separate value for purposes of allotment. As insufficient land is available in East Punjab and the Patiala Union, the Government have been obliged not to give any value to some classes of land abandoned in Pakistan or to give less value than is given to these classes of land in East Punjab and the Patiala Union. Thus no separate value has been given to *banjar qadim* land abandoned in Pakistan. In East Punjab and the Patiala Union, however, *banjar qadim* land has been valued at half the value of the cultivated land of the class described in the records. *Banjar jadid* land abandoned in Pakistan has been given value equal to one-fourth of the local *baram* (unirrigated land) value. In East Punjab and the Patiala Union, this class of land has been valued at seven-eighths of the value of the relevant class of land. Cultivated *thur* land abandoned in Pakistan has been given one-eighth of the value of the class of land to which a holding pertains. *Banjar jadid*, *thur* land abandoned in Pakistan has been treated equivalent to *banjar qadim* in Pakistan and receives no value for purposes of allotment. *Banjar qadim thur* also receives no value.

For assessment purposes all land is regarded as cultivated which is under crop or fruit trees, or has been under crop or fruit trees in the three previous harvests. Uncultivated land is classed as *banjar jadid*, *banjar qadim* and *ghair mumkin*. If for four successive harvests, land which once was cultivated has not been sown it is classed as *banjar jadid* or new fallow. If it continues to be uncultivated for another four harvests the land passes into the category of *banjar qadim* or old fallow. The term *ghair mumkin* is reserved for barren land. *Thur* is that land whose productivity has suffered or disappeared as a result of *Kallar* or water-logging.

Valuation tables have been appended at the end of this book. These valuations are in terms of annas, i.e., one-sixteenth of a Standard Acre. Different classes of land in particular assessment circles have been valued according to their productivity.

These valuations relate to complete proprietary rights without any kind of burden on them. But where other person's rights are involved as occupancy tenants or landlords or as superior or inferior owners these rights have also been

valued. In the case of occupancy tenants and landlords their shares vary in proportion to the amount of rent paid by the occupancy tenants. In West Punjab as well as in East Punjab and the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, rights of occupancy and landlordship have been reckoned at the following rates for purposes of allotment :—

	Share of occupancy tenant. (annas.)	Share of landlord (annas.)
Where no rent is paid in addition to land revenue and cesses.	13	3
Where rent is paid in cash by the occupancy tenant.		
Upto -/2/- per rupee of land revenue.	12½	3½
More than -/2/- but not more than -/8/- of land revenue.	12	4
More than -/8/- but not more than Rs. 1/- of land revenue.	11	5
More than Rs. 1/- but not more than Rs. 1/8/- of land revenue.	10	6
More than Rs. 1/8/- but not more than Rs. 2/- of land revenue.	9	7
More than Rs. 2/- but not more than Rs. 2/8/- of land revenue.	8	8
More than Rs. 2/8/- but not more than Rs. 3/- of land revenue.	7	9
More than Rs. 3/- but not more than Rs. 3/8/- of land revenue.	6	10
Over Rs. 3/8/- of land revenue.	5	11
Where rent is paid in kind by the occupancy tenant :		
1. Less than ½ of the gross produce after deducting incidental charges.	12	4
2. 1/8 or more but less than 1/3 of the gross produce after deducting incidental charges.	11	5
3. 1/3 of the gross produce after deducting incidental charges.	8	8
4. More than 1/3 of the gross produce after deducting incidental charges.	5	11



The value of the holding of a displaced occupancy tenant or a landlord of land burdened with occupancy rights will be reckoned according to the above scale. It is not proposed that the occupancy tenant and the landlord should continue to maintain this relationship in respect of area allotted in East Punjab and the Patiala Union. The allotment of the occupancy tenant and the landlord will be made separately.

In allotting lands under rights of occupancy, etc., the obligations at present attaching to such lands will devolve on allottees.

## THE SCHEME OF GRADED CUTS.

The area abandoned in West Punjab is much larger than the abandoned area in East Punjab. To the West Punjab area has to be added the area abandoned in Bahawalpur, Sind, Bluehistan and N.W.F.P. by people of Punjabi extraction. This makes the difference still larger. The relative figures are 67·22 acres on the Pakistan side of the Border and 47·35 lakhs on the Indian side. Thus the difference in total areas is 20 lakh acres. But against 43 lakh acres of irrigated land only 13·2 lakh acres in East Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. are irrigated. This difference reflects itself in the calculated value of land on both sides of the account. The area abandoned under permanent rights excluding urban land is 39·55 lakh standard acres, the area available is 24·48 lakh standard acres, i.e., about 62% only.

The central problem in preparing the scheme of land resettlement was to satisfy the individual claims to land of about 5 lakh persons with 62 per cent of the area abandoned by them. This disparity in area made it essential that the difference should be distributed equitably amongst allottees of different groups of holdings. To reduce the gap of about 15 lakhs standard acres which exists in the area abandoned and the evacuee area, a scheme of cuts to be applied to the Pakistan holdings of the displaced landholders was considered necessary. This means that since as much land was not available on this side of the border as they had left on the other side, the displaced agriculturists had perforce to be given less than their previous holdings. It was obvious that the cuts in order to be equitable had to rise as the holdings increased. But to determine the rate of cut for each group of holdings the percentage of area in that particular group to the total area abandoned, and the percentage of the claimants in that group had also to be taken account of because it was only these percentages, that could give an idea of the saving to be effected from a certain rate of cut being applied on a particular group of holdings.

These percentages are as under :—

<i>Group of Holdings.</i>	<i>Percentage of area.</i>	<i>Percentage of claimants.</i>
1. 10 acres or less	21·75	80·3
2. More than 10 acres but not more than 30 acres	29·97	14·39
3. More than 30 acres but not more than 40 acres	8·33	1·98
4. More than 40 acres but not more than 60 acres	9·8	1·63
5. More than 60 acres but not more than 100 acres	8·98	·97
6. More than 100 acres but not more than 150 acres	5·28	·35
7. More than 150 acres but not more than 200 acres	2·95	·18
8. More than 200 but not more than 250	1·85	·07
9. More than 250 but not more than 500	3·95	·09
10. More than 500 but not more than 1,000	2·89	·03
11. 1,000 or over	4·25	·02

It will be seen that over 50% of the area abandoned in West Punjab is held in holdings of 30 standard acres or less. In the circumstances no minimum holding could be exempt from a cut.

An accurate scheme of graded cuts has to be based on a series of slabs, as proportional cuts even if graduated involve so many marginal adjustments as to make the effects uncertain and unreliable. The East Punjab Government has adopted the following scheme of graded cuts.

Upto 10 acres	25%
More than 10 acres but not more than 30 acres	30%
More than 30 acres but not more than 40 acres	40%
" " 40 " " " " " 60 "	50%
" " 60 " " " " " 100 "	65%
" " 100 " " " " " 150 "	70%
More than 150 acres but not more than 200 acres	75%
" " 200 " " " " " 250 "	80%
" " 250 " " " " " 500 "	85%
" " 500 " " " " " 1,000 "	90%
More than 1,000 acres.	95%

This scheme is worked on the slab system. It gives the following net allotment in Standard Acres.

<i>Area abandoned.</i>	<i>Net allotment.</i>
10	7½
30	21½
40	27½
58	32½
60	37½
100	51½
150	66½
200	79
250	89
500	126½
1,000	176½
3,000	281½
4,000	326½
5,000	376½

Under this scheme the smaller holders obviously sacrifice less than the larger holders. There was a keen desire to let the smaller holders have their full holdings but this has not proved possible. About 80% of the claimants entitled to land had less than 10 standard acres and about 95% less than 30 standard acres. Only 0.7% had more than 60 standard acres. Because the number of holders in the lower grades was so large, the deficit of 14.86 lakh standard acres had to be inevitably spread among all. This factor made it impossible to exempt the smaller holders altogether from the cut. In the case of persons who received land in virtue of gallantry awards in World War II, no cut is applied and their allotment is made in



full. In some cases due to the presence of *banjar* area in their holdings the value of the area was substantially reduced. To avoid this it has been decided to give to a claimant who held land through a gallantry award for World War II at least as many standard acres as the number of ordinary acres held by him in West Punjab. A claimant whose entire holding was irrigated and cultivated will of course receive credit for his holding in full.

The Hon'ble Minister for Rehabilitation, Punjab, broadcasting to displaced landholders from All India Radio, Jullundur, on the eve of the quasi-permanent allotment said, "Many displaced landholders feel worried by the fact that in the present distribution of land heavy graded cuts have been applied and some of the larger holders will have only a fraction of the lands which they have lost. It is a matter of much regret and an unavoidable necessity that the allotment has to be based on a scheme of cuts. The conference which took place in Delhi on the 21st and 22nd July, 1949, under the auspices of the Government of India and which was attended by refugee leaders from all over the country has established the urgency of the problem of compensation for refugees. I have no doubt in my mind that the Central Government consisting, as it does, of national leaders, will do the utmost that is possible to provide compensation for refugees. The question of means and methods will naturally take some time to resolve. There is no doubt, however, that eventually refugees will get reasonable compensation."

## THE SCHEME OF ALLOCATION.

In the foregoing chapters, an effort has been made to describe the means and methods by which the value of a person's abandoned holding is assessed in order to decide how much land is due to him in East Punjab or P.E.P.S.U. After this question of how much has been settled, the question that naturally arises is where this piece of land falling to his share is to be allotted to him? The answer to this question is a scheme of allocation of areas.

The allocation scheme is really as old as the mass migration in 1947. When displaced peasantry started pouring into East Punjab, persons belonging to particular districts or other groups in West Punjab were directed to proceed to specific districts in East Punjab and the East Punjab States Union. The majority accepted this allocation plan and settled down in the districts in which they were asked to settle. Further adjustments and improvements were made to meet the requirements for area for particular districts. But that original slicing off of areas for temporary settlement remains in general the basis of the present allocation scheme.

Out of 5 lakhs of families of landholders effected by the quasi-permanent allotment of land, more than half are already settled on evacuee land on a temporary basis. During the last two years they have cultivated their lands, familiarised themselves with the surroundings, developed new contacts and have probably become attached to their new homes. It is against this background that the present scheme of allocation of areas has been conceived. It is designed to meet two tests. The first test is that large number of persons already settled should not be uprooted, particularly against their wishes. The second test is that as large a population of each district and each tehsil of West Punjab should be settled in compact areas as may be possible. These two tests have been met in a very large measure.

The attempt of the Government has been to reduce the shifting of refugees to proportions justified by considerations of fair allotment and to provide as large a measure of homogeneity to different districts as was possible. The scheme of allocation is thus a practical compromise and in the circumstances in which the settlement is taking place it could not be expected to be otherwise. No areas in East Punjab or the Patiala Union can be treated as a clean slate on which new writing can take place without erasing a great deal of the present writing and causing thereby an enormous amount of dislocation and suffering. The main principle of the scheme is to specify for each district of West Punjab two types of areas, namely areas of present settlement in which refugees already settled will be allowed to remain and residuary allocation areas in which persons settled outside the defined present settlement areas or persons not settled at all so far will be accommodated. Thus, Ferozepur district becomes the residuary allocation area for Lahore and Montgomery districts, Hissar and Karnal for Multan, the Patiala Union for Sheikhupura and Gujranwala and so on.

An important feature of the scheme of allocation is that evacuee lands in East Punjab and the Patiala Union are being dealt with together for purposes of



settlement. The same procedure and rules are being followed in the two areas. Frequently a single area of allocation consists partly of East Punjab territory and partly of Patiala Union territory. The scheme of allocation of areas is thus a result of very close co-ordination and co-operation between the East Punjab and the Patiala Union.

For detailed examination of the allocation scheme we have to examine it on the basis of net areas due to colonists and non-colonists. Quite a proportion of the displaced peasantry were colonists from East Punjab districts. They had left their ancestral homes in East Punjab about 50 years back to colonise the new canal colonies of Lyallpur, Montgomery, etc. Some of their close relations had remained behind on the ancestral land. Most of these colonists themselves possessed land in their native villages. Some sort of a link was, therefore, kept up with their old homes. The problem of their rehabilitation was, therefore, somewhat different from the problem of those who originally belonged to West Punjab and who had never had any homes in East Punjab. The Scheme of Allocation has, therefore, been framed on the basis of net areas due to colonists and non-colonists of different districts.

Those colonists who originally belonged to West Punjab districts, are, for the purposes of allocation counted with their original districts. For instance, the colonists and non-colonists of Sialkot will be settled together in the same areas of allocation.

East Punjab colonists have been settled in their original districts. For instance, Gurdaspur colonists have been settled back in Gurdaspur district and Hoshiarpur colonists in Hoshiarpur. Where evacuee land in a particular district was not enough for the resettlement of all its colonists or was taken up by temporary settlers from other districts, other neighbouring areas have been earmarked for receiving overflow from these districts. Thus Amritsar colonists in addition to receiving 1,13,148 standard acres in their own district will get 54,000 standard acres in Jullundur district, 8,000 in Hoshiarpur, 29,172 in Ferozepur, and 2,000 in Sirsa Tehsil of Hissar district. Similarly for Ludhiana district colonists in addition to 81,966 standard acres in their own district, 5,000 acres have been reserved in Jullundur district and 9,080 acres in Barnala district of P.E.P.S.U. For surplus colonists of Rupar and Khairpur Tehsils 7,933 acres have been provided in Ferozpur district of P.E.P.S.U.

The areas allocated to non-colonists of each West Punjab district are given in the ensuing pages. All figures are in net standard acres, i.e., after the application of the graded cuts. The demand of the colonists of a district is excluded from the district figure but the demand of the colonists from that district is included in it. For instance, the figure for Sheikhupura district includes the demands of colonists that may have gone to Lyallpur or Montgomery districts or to Sind Province, but does not include the demand of colonists from Sialkot and Gurdaspur districts that were settled in Sheikhupura.



## ALLOCATION STATEMENT ( All figures in net standard acres )

DISTRICT	NET ALLOCATION DEMAND.	PROPOSED ALLOCATION.
1	2	3
1. D. G. Khan	47,000	Gurgaon-Narnaul = 47,000
2. Mianwali	25,716	Ambala = 14,000
		Karnal = 1,000
		Gurgaon-Bawal = 20,716
		Total: = 25,716
3. Gujranwala	1,97,491	Karnal = 60,000
	(*for those who are already there. )	Hoshiarpur = 6,000 (for Labanas only).
		*Ferozepur = 6,000
		P. E. P. S. U. = 1,24,991
		1,97,491
4. Sheikhupura	1,57,535	Karnal = 70,000 (including Mazhis)
		Hoshiarpur = 6,000 (for Labanas).
		Ferozepur = 11,500
		P. E. P. S. U. = 70,035
		1,57,535
5. Multan	2,07,159	Karnal = 58,000
		Jullundur = 4,000 (Sidhnai colonists settled in Jullundur and others not settled in Karnal)
		Hissar = 1,45,159
		2,07,159
6. Muzaffargarh	62,333	Gurgaon = 3,000 (Already settled)
		Karnal = 15,000
		Rohtak = 30,333
		Dadri = 4,000
		Hissar = 10,000
		62,333
7. Montgomery	1,80,939	Karnal = 8,000 (Only for those already there)
		Jullundur = 4,000
		P. E. P. S. U. = 3,000 (Of this 2,423 already settled).
		Ferozepur ...
		Bhatinda
		Sirsa = 1,65,939
		1,80,939

8. Lyallpur	57,388	Karnal = 15,000 Jullundur = 32,388 Lyallpur (non-colonists) = 5,000 Hissar = 5,000 (Those already settled there)	
			57,388
9. Jhang	58,836	Rohtak = 48,515 Hissar = 10,323	
			58,836
		<i>Ludhiana, Ambala and P.E.P.S.U.</i>	
10. Rawalpindi	22,289	Rawalpindi 1,000 Attock 5,000 Shahpur 10,000 Jhelum 1,000 Gujrat 5,000	21,289 7,906 32,385 15,725 29,504
11. Attock	12,906		
12. Jhelum	16,725		22,000 1,06,809
		<i>Ambala plus P.E.P.S.U.</i>	
13. Gujrat	36,504	Ambala 31,578 Kaleia 6,000 Balance in P.E.P.S.U. 13,231	
14. Shahpur	42,385		1,06,809
		<i>Gujrat in Hoshiarpur = 2,000</i>	
15. Lahore	3,41,248	Amritsar, Ajnala 12,000 (Lahore Tehsil) Amritsar, Patti 28,233 (3,000 Lahore Tehsil Balance Kasur.) P.E.P.S.U. (excluding Bhatinda) = 20,000 Karnal = 7,000 (Chunian) Ferozepur Bhatinda Sirsa Area = 2,74,015	
			3,41,248
16. Sialkot	2,73,311	Jullundur = 5,000 Amritsar = 10,000 (Ajnala). Gurdaspur = 1,33,845 Hoshiarpur = 59,198 P.E.P.S.U. = 65,268	
			2,73,311



As a result of the above scheme of Allocation, the resettlement picture in East Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. is this.

*(Figures in brackets indicate net standard acres).*

**Jullundur :** Jullundur district will take its own colonists (1,05,410), overflow from Amritsar (54,000), Lyallpur non-colonists (32,388), colonists of Ludhiana (5,000), population already settled belonging to Sialkot (5,000) and Montgomery (4,000) and Sidhnai colonists from Multan (4,000).

**Hoshiarpur :** Hoshiarpur will take its own colonists (61,596), displaced persons from Sialkot district (59,198), overflow of colonists from Kangra (8,608) Gujrat Dogras (1,000), Labanas of Sheikhpura, Gujranwala and Gujrat (13,000) and overflow of Amritsar colonists (8,000).

**Kangra :** After providing 3,000 standard acres for its own colonists the balance will be passed over to Hoshiarpur.

**Amritsar:** Amritsar will take its own colonists (1,13,148), Tehsil Lahore (15,000) and Tehsil Kasur (25,233) and Sialkot overflow of inferior villages from Gurdaspur (10,000) The total overflow of colonists from Amritsar is 93,172 net standard acres, which is passed to Jullundur (54,000), Hoshiarpur (8,000), Ferozepur (29,172) and Sirsa Tehsil of Hissar (2,000).

**Gurdaspur :** Gurdaspur will take its own colonists (37,004) and Sialkot district specially Narowal and Shakargarh tehsils (1,33,845).

**Ambala and Ludhiana :** Besides their own colonists (30,000) and 81,960 respectively, Ambala and Ludhiana take the bulk of the Rawalpindi Division. Overflow of Ludhiana colonists is provided for in Barnala district (9,080), and of Kharar and Rupar colonists in the Fatehgarh district (7,933). To provide for persons already settled and for certain assessment circles, more suited to allotment in Ludhiana district, Ludhiana takes Rawalpindi (1,000) Attock (5,000), Shahpur (10,000) Jhelum (10,00) and Gujrat (5,000) and Ambala takes Rawalpindi (21,289), Attock (7,906), Shahpur (32,385), Jhelum (15,725), Gujrat (29,504) and Mianwali (4,000). The Kalsia tehsil of P.E.P.S.U. is settled with Ambala.

**Ferozepur.** Ferozepur is part of a wider area of allocation called Ferozepur-Bhatinda-Sirsa area which has a total standard acreage of 5,64,869. This area takes Ferozepur colonists (75,243), Lahore district (2,74,015) Montgomery district (1,65,939), Amritsar colonists (29,172) and persons already settled belonging to Gujranwala (6,500) and Sheikhpura (11,500).

**Karnal :** Karnal takes, besides its own colonists, persons already settled belonging to Gujranwala (60,000), Sheikhpura including Mazbhis (70,000) Montgomery (8,000), Mianwali (1,000) and Chunian (7,000); also Multan (58,000), Lyallpur non-colonists (15,000) and Muzaffargarh (15,000).

**Hissar :** Hissar takes its own colonists, Multan (1,45,159), Jhang overflow from Rohtak (10,323), Muzaffargarh overflow from Rohtak and Karnal (10,000), Lyallpur non-colonists (5,000) and Amritsar colonists who are already settled (2,000).



**Rohtak :** Rohtak takes, besides its own colonists, Muzaffargarh (30,333) and Jhang (48,515). Dadri tehsil of P.E.P.S.U. is settled with Jhajjar tehsil of Rohtak.

**Gurgaon :** Gurgaon takes besides its own colonists, D. G. Khan (47,009), Mianwali (20,716) and persons already settled belonging to Muzaffargarh (3,000). The Narnaul and Bawal tehsils of P.E.P.S.U. are settled with Gurgaon.

**Patiala Union :** The Patiala Union is a residuary area for Gujranwala (1,24,991) and Sheikhupura (70,035). It provides also for Sialkot (65,268), its own colonists (33,112) and for overflow colonists and Rawalpindi Division from Ludhiana and Ambala. Parts of P.E.P.S.U. are settled along with neighbouring districts of East Punjab.

## SELECTION OF THE VILLAGES OF ALLOTMENT

The policy of the Government is to settle displaced landholders who have abandoned better lands on better lands and those who have abandoned poorer lands on poorer lands because the irrigated area in East Punjab is much smaller than the irrigated area in West Punjab and also because during the phase of temporary allotments some persons who held poor land in West Punjab succeeded in obtaining good lands in East Punjab.

To give effect to this policy it has been laid down that within an area of allocation, in irrigated areas, the first preference will be given to displaced persons from villages which had irrigated land in West Punjab. Villages with perennial irrigation are preferred to those with non-perennial irrigation. Thus in the distribution of perennially irrigated land, those who abandoned perennial land have an absolute preference over others. In the same way, for riverain areas or hilly tracts or sandy or insecure tracts, those who abandoned land situated in such areas are considered first for settlement.

Those who abandoned land of more than one class are ordinarily reckoned with the class in which they have one-half or more than one-half of their holdings. Where a person has abandoned both perennial and non-perennial land and in the area of allotment both perennial and non-perennial land is available, except for small holdings, the principle followed is to allow perennial and non-perennial land in the proportion in which land was held in these classes in West Punjab.

The second main principle is that no one should get land which is either markedly superior or markedly inferior to that abandoned by him. To give effect to this principle it was necessary to provide means of easy and quick comparison between different types of land. To facilitate this comparison, for every district in East Punjab and West Punjab and in the Patiala Union, a careful study of different grades of areas has been made. As a rule, the assessment circles of each tehsil have been classified into three or four and even five grades. Colonists from different areas have also been graded. The rule of general application is that a person already holding temporary allotment is to be moved only if he is sitting 2 more than one grade above or more than one grade below his own grade. A change has been made in this respect in the case of Grade I area. It was felt that in Grade I areas only Grade I claimants should receive allotments, unless there is surplus Grade I area available.

The procedure for the selection of a village has to be studied in the background of the temporary settlement. Of about 5 lakh families to be resettled on land more than half are already sitting on land on a temporary basis. These sitting families will remain in their villages of temporary settlement if they are otherwise qualified. They will not be moved unless (1) they are holding temporary allotment outside an approved area of allocation; (2) they are occupying land in Grade I without being entitled to it; (3) they are occupying land which is not in Grade I but is more than



one grade above or below the level to which they are entitled; (4) the area available in the village is not sufficient for all the temporary allottees, in which case the larger allottees will move; and (5) they have expressed a wish to be allotted land with their own Pakistan village or relations, etc.

In the case of colonists, ordinarily, the fact that a colonist is not settled in his own tehsil is no reason for moving him. But if, as in Amritsar and Taran Taran, the area available is not sufficient for its own colonists, then the colonists of other tehsils have to move. If in a village there is not land enough for the settlement of persons already holding temporary allotments, then the larger owners have to move. Preference is given to the smaller owners. But in the case of persons settled in their own villages of origin this condition is waived.

For those who are not already temporarily settled and have to obtain allotments or the first time or for those who are to move to the areas of allocation, a series of directions have been given in each district. These directions are based on a comparison of the quality of different assessment circles or other groups of villages and it is indicated that the non-settled population of such and such assessment circles or tehsils or any other unit of area is to be settled in such and such assessment circles or tehsil or other group of villages. In this way the distribution of claims in different parts of the district becomes feasible and account is taken of claims to superior and inferior lands.

## ALLOTMENT TO CLOSE RELATIONS.

It is the Government's policy that displaced persons closely related to one another, should, as far as possible, be given land together. In the selection of a village for a particular claimant the fact that his close relations are settled at a particular village is also considered. Certain difficulties have, however, been met in giving effect to this policy.

1. In good villages there is frequently insufficient area to meet the claims of the existing temporary allottees, so that there is no land for others ;

2. Where persons related to one another held land of different grades, allotment cannot be made to them in the same village ; and

3. At the time of making allotment, the requisite information about the relationship of claimants to one another is sometimes not known to the Resettlement Officer.

A significant improvement was made on 16th September, 1949, in the policy of the settlement together of close relations provided they had the same area of allocation. According to the new rules, close relations are divided into two categories. The first consists of (i) parents and children ; (ii) husband and wife ; (iii) real brothers and real brothers' widows and minor sons. These will receive allotments in the same village or in the neighbouring villages if they have the same area of allocation even if an allotment already made has to be quashed. But in the case of allotments which have already been made, a change would take place only on the basis of specific applications. The differences in the grades of the land held by these relations were ironed out by classing all their area in the same grade in which the major portion of it lay.

For selecting the village of allotment for this group of close relations there are separate rules for those holding more than 25 acres and for those holding less.

For a group, some of whose members hold more than 25 acres, the village for settlement together is selected in the following manner :—

If 60 per cent or more of the area of the group is eligible for allotment in a village of temporary allotment, then the remaining area of that group is also allotted in the same village. If, however, this percentage is not to be had in any of the villages in which the members of the group hold temporary allotment, then the group is consolidated in a village of the requisite grade in which land is available. Suppose a son entitled to 32 standard acres is temporarily settled in a village 'A'. His father is similarly settled in village 'B'. They desire consolidation together. Now as the son has more than 25 standard acres, to establish their right to be settled in one of the villages of temporary settlement, the father should either own more than 48 standard acres (in which case he will have 60% of their total area) or less than 21 standard acres (in which case the son will have 60% of the total area.) In the first case they will be settled in village B', i.e., the father's village of temporary



settlement, and in the second case in village 'A', i.e., the son's village of temporary settlement. If both of them have equal or nearly equal area then they are consolidated in any other village where land is available.

This minor restriction on the consolidation of larger holders is necessary because generally this consolidation can be done only at the cost of sitting allottees who have to go out to make room for the close relations of other allottees. If the incoming relations have large areas, then the number of sitting allottees who have to be ejected will naturally be large.

To facilitate the maximum consolidation of close relations, however, the proportions of 60% and 40% area were relaxed in the case of close relations each of whom was entitled to less than 25 standard acres. Under this category if two brothers had equal area, they received their allotment together. If they held temporary allotment in different villages, consolidation could take place in either village. If one of them had a temporary allotment, consolidation took place in his village. If neither of them was a temporary allottee, consolidation was done as conveniently as possible.

It was said in the beginning of this chapter that close relations are consolidated together if they have the *same area of allocation*. The areas of allocation for each district are given in the scheme of Allocation reproduced elsewhere. Thus for Sheikhpura district the area of allocation comprises Karnal, P.E.P.S.U., Hoshiarpur and Ferozepur. There are certain internal limitations which apply to allotment to Sheikhpura people in Karnal, Hoshiarpur or Ferozepur. For Sialkot, the area of allocation includes Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and P.E.P.S.U., in each case subject to certain internal limitations. *Within the same district*, for the purpose of consolidation of close relations, these limitations of sub-allocation were disregarded. Within East Punjab, adjustments between one district and another were made by the District Officers in consultation with one another.

### Allotment to Widows.

Cases of women landholders have received special consideration in the allotment of land. Where permission was given to a widow to take land with a particular party who may be connected either with her own parents or with her in-laws, considerations of grade have been overlooked in the case of widows to whom less than 5 standard acres were due. Again to find land for widows who are allowed to take land with particular parties, the rule is that even sitting allottees can be shifted.

There is another category of relations, who would be settled in the same village or in the neighbouring villages provided allotment has not already been made to them. This, however, is to be done only on the basis of specific applications by these persons. This category consists of (i) Descendants of the same grandfather; (ii) co-sharers in the same *khetwat*.



## HOW AN INDIVIDUAL'S FIELDS ARE DETERMINED.

The unit for the purposes of land allotment is the village. Allotting of field numbers to individuals is not begun till all allottees necessary to take up all the evacuee area in a village have been determined. As soon as these allottees are finally determined a list called list of allottees is prepared. This list is drawn up according to the Urdu alphabetical system. If persons from more than one village are to receive allotment in a village, first the villages are arranged alphabetically and then the names of the claimants belonging to these villages are put down under these villages. Similarly the districts and tehsils of origin of the allottees in a village if they belong to more than one tehsil or district are first arranged in the alphabetical order and then the names of villages put down under them. In the case of close relations, such as father and son, brothers, co-sharers in the same holding, members of a group who apply for settlement together, the alphabetical arrangement is given up and the names are arranged by the side of one another. Having arranged the names of all the allottees of a village, a serial number is given to each of them. The original list of allottees containing names, etc., is retained by the Resettlement Officer and a copy which contains, not names but only serial numbers, is sent to the Patwari.

Along with the serial numbers of various allottees and the area to be given to each an order regarding the mode of partition is passed. The land of a village is divided, as a rule into two grades, and sometimes into three. The field numbers falling in each grade are arranged. Instructions are given that for every standard acre so much area from the first grade and so much from the second and so much from the third and so on should be given to each claimant.

Thus, a Patwari giving khasra numbers has no choice as to the proportion of superior, medium or inferior land which any individual is to get. Further, there is a specific point on the field map from where the Patwari has to start giving field numbers. He cannot start from just anywhere. The Patwari has to give field numbers to the various allottees in the order in which the serial numbers run. Thus, the Patwari cannot allot field numbers to party No. 4 before he has allotted to party No. 3 and so on. The serial order cannot be changed on any account. Also the Patwari has to begin allotting fields for No. 6, when he leaves off for No. 5, for No. 7 when he leaves off for No. 6, and so on. Patwaris have instructions to provide for holdings which are good from the point of view of the farmer. They do not have to follow the serial numbers of the fields blindly, but they have no choice as regards the order in which different parties are to be given their fields.

The allotment order which is issued to each party contains not only details of the land abandoned by him in Pakistan but also complete details of the field numbers allotted to him, so that once a person is in possession of his allotment order, he has only to seek possession of the specific numbers allotted to him.





Garden colony



A farmer looks hopefully to fructification of his labour.





Enquiry Office, Rehabilitation Secretariat Jullundur.



Displaced landholders consulting the



An 'Arzi-Nawis' records the facts of a case.





Consulting the allotment lists.



Answers to various queries were given to the complainants at the end of each day.



Verification of land claims of refugee landowners at a tehsil headquarter.



A well after repairs.



Loans for repairs of damaged houses are an important feature of the Rehabilitation Scheme.



## SUBURBAN LANDS.

Urban land, i.e., land situated within the civic limits of a municipal committee or a Notified Area Committee is excluded from quasi-permanent allotment. A scheme of leases will be introduced in May 1950, to provide for those who held land within urban areas in Pakistan and are qualified for allotment in Urban areas in East Punjab and the Patiala Union. This chapter relates to suburban lands only.

For purposes of quasi-permanent allotment suburban land in Pakistan means land situated within one mile of the municipal limits of a town having a population figure between 15,000 and 50,000 and within two miles of a town with a population of 50,000 or more according to 1941 census. Claimants who have abandoned suburban land in Pakistan will be allotted similar lands in East Punjab or P.E.P.S.U. Suburban land in East Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. means land situated in the estates immediately adjoining the civic limits of towns with a population of 15,000 or more in 1941.

In the case of those who owned suburban as well as non-suburban lands both class of lands will be allotted to them. The proportion of the suburban area to non-suburban area in such cases will be determined in this manner. The graded cuts would be applied to the suburban area in standard acres claimed to have been abandoned by a claimant. This would be allotted in a suburban area. The difference between the net allotment due on the total holding would be given outside suburban area.

Allotment of suburban land is made in the district in which agricultural land is allotted. Any exception requires the prior approval of the Government. In regard to the suburban area of Tehsil towns, preference should be given to the allottees of agricultural land in the tehsil but if the suburban area available in that tehsil relates to a town of a lower category than that to which a claimant is entitled and suburban area of a higher grade is available in the district, suburban land may be allotted outside the tehsil.

In the allotment of suburban land, considerations of whether the area abandoned was perennial or non-perennial or well-irrigated will not arise.

Towns with a population of 15,000 to 30,000 have been categorised as 'C' category towns, those with 30,000 to 50,000 as 'B' and those with 50,000 or over as 'A' category towns.

Claimants who held suburban land are grouped in the following manner in order of priority :—

Group (1) A class towns	...	within one mile ;
Group (2) B class towns	...	within one mile ;
" (3) C " "	...	within one mile ;
" (4) A " "	...	within one to two miles.

Suburban land adjoining a town would be graded into two or more categories on the basis of the additional valuations for land adjoining those towns.

Preference in the allotment of first grade area will be given to first grade claimants, any surplus being passed over for second grade claimants any deficit being made up from the second grade area and so on down the line.

Claimants within any grade having been listed and set against the relevant grade of the suburban area in which allotment is to be made, the distribution of fields will be done on the principles of partition of land. Superior and inferior land of an estate or a portion of an estate, considering both fertility and situation, will be equitably distributed among all the claimants.

Allotment for suburban lands will be on a temporary basis. These will be reviewed when proof become available and a quasi-permanent allotment will follow in cases where the claims are satisfactorily established. In cases in which claims are not established, the temporary allotments will be cancelled and the allottees will be ejected.



LIST OF TOWNS WITH POPULATION OF 15,000 OR MORE.  
( WESTERN PAKISTAN )

<i>District.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
West Punjab		
Lahore	Lahore	6,32,136
	Lahore Cantt.	39,523
	Kasur	53,101
Sialkot	Sialkot	1,18,963
	Sialkot Cantt.	19,745
Gujranwala	Gujranwala	84,545
	Wazirabad	27,079
	Hafizabad	17,093
Sheikhupura	Sheikhupura	22,272
Gujrat	Gujrat	30,899
	Jalalpur Jattan	16,663
Shahpur	Khushab	17,141
	Bhera	20,219
	Sargodha	36,420
Jhelum	Jhelum	33,191
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	1,18,175
	Rawalpindi Cantt.	57,760
Mianwali	Mianwali	22,325
Montgomery	Montgomery	38,345
	Okara	19,315
	Pakpattan	17,852
Lyallpur	Lyallpur	69,930
Jhang	Jhang Maghiana	50,051
	Chiniot	34,437
Multan	Multan	1,42,768
	Khanewal	17,036
D.G. Khan	D.G. Khan	82,139
Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur	40,015
Sind	Hyderabad	1,27,541
	Karachi	3,59,492
	Larkana	28,085
	Nawab Shah	17,409
	Tandoadam	17,233
	Shikarpur	63,746
	Sukkar	66,466
	Mirpur Khas	19,591
	Jaikababad	21,581

Baluchistan	Quetta	36,460
	Quetta Cantt.	28,016
N.-W.F.P	Mardan	39,200
	Peshawar	1,30,967
	Naushehra	17,491
	Naushehra Cantt.	26,331
	Kohat	34,316
	Bannu	33,210
	Dera Ismail Khan	49,238
	Peshawar Cantt.	42,453



# LIST OF TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF 15,000 OR MORE ( 1941 CENSUS )

## EAST PUNJAB AND PATIALA UNION.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
East Punjab.		
Hissar	Hissar	28,618
	Hansi	22,590
	Bhiwani	48,921
	Sirsa	20,718
Rohatak	Rohatak	48,148
	Sonepat	17,781
Gurgaon	Rewari	30,673
Karnal	Karnal	37,444
	Panipat	37,837
	Kaithal	22,326
Ambala	Ambala City	44,964
	Ambala Cantt.	62,419
	Jagadhri	16,422
Simla	Simla	18,348
Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	35,345
Jullundur	Jullundur City	1,10,969
	Jullundur Cantt.	24,314
Ludhiana	Ludhiana	1,11,639
	Jagraon	26,704
Ferozepur	Ferozepur City	41,190
	Ferozepur Cantt.	41,312
	Moga	27,785
	Muktsar	20,651
	Fazilka	28,262
	Abohar	21,222
Amritsar	Amritsar	3,01,010
	Taran Tarn	16,607
	Patti	17,595
Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	16,641
	Batala	44,458
Patiala and East Punjab States Union.		
Patiala	Patiala	69,850
	Nabha	22,625
Sangrur	Sangrur	17,132
	Malerkotla	29,321
Bhatinda	Bhatinda	24,833
	Faridkot	20,375
	Kot Kapura	20,584
Kapurthala	Kapurthala	26,067
	Phagwara	16,194
Nar Naul	Nar Naul	23,063

## BAHAWALPUR AND SIND.

Exchange of revenue records which provided the foundation of the present land allotments took place only between East Punjab and Patiala and East Punjab States Union on one side and West Punjab on the other. No revenue records have been received from Bahawalpur, Sind, N.-W.F.P., etc. Allotments are being made on what is described as a quasi-permanent basis in all those cases, in which the claims are verified either from the revenue records received from West Punjab or on the basis of accepted documentary evidence. There are thus a considerable number of landholders from West Punjab for whom allotments now being made are temporary. Similarly for displaced persons from Bahawalpur, Sind and N.-W.F.P. allotments are temporary. When copies of records are received and the claims verified their allotments will also be made quasi-permanent.

Another peculiarity about Bahawalpur and Sind is that it has not been possible to base valuations of land in these two provinces on any established and incontestable data. The East Punjab Government, are however, prepared to consider the present valuations as temporary and provisional until they can be revised in the light of fuller information.

Revenue records received from West Punjab have shown that in the claims received from displaced persons inaccuracies in the classification of land were pretty universal. The claims did not distinguish sufficiently between land described in the records as cultivated and land described as uncultivated. Since uncultivated and (*banjar qadim*) receives no value for purposes of allotment, verification has led to marked reduction in the claims of a very large number of landholders from West Punjab. When the records regarding Bahawalpur, Sind and N.-W. F. P. are received, there will be corresponding reduction in the value of the claims of the persons concerned. At present however, their temporary allotment is based on their own claims as verified orally by themselves. The result is that the total area in standard acres, which is being given to landholders from Bahawalpur, etc., is in excess of what would be due to them, if their claims could be verified from *Jamabandis*. Thus even if, when more information becomes available, their valuations of land are upgraded to some extent the adjustment could be made within the area now being allotted.

A look at the valuation tables would show that in Sind and Bahawalpur no land has been valued above 11 annas. Among colonists from different districts in West Punjab, grading for settlement in the districts like Amritsar or Jullundur is based on the following valuation slabs,

Grade I : 15½ annas and above.

Grade II : 13 annas or more but less than 15½ annas.

Grade III: 10½ annas and above but less than 13 annas.

Grade IV : below 10½ annas.



Thus on the basis of valuation, land abandoned in Sind and Bahawalpur would qualify *vis-a-vis* colonists from West Punjab in the third grade. However, the East Punjab Government have allowed, as a concession, the second grade to perennial lands in Sind and Bahawalpur.

In addition there are some special rules for colonists who held perennial land and so, as colonists, are classed in Grade II A. These rules tend to shake off some of the disadvantages that Grade II A colonists had *vis-a-vis* Grade I colonists. These rules are :—

1. In the allocation areas of Ferozepur, Hissar and P.E.P.S.U. the fact that the Punjabi owners of land in Bahawalpur and Sind have been put in Grade IIA will not lead to their displacement from the lands on which they are sitting now. If they are owners of perennial lands they will be allowed to continue to sit on perennial irrigated lands.
2. In the matter of new allocation also in this area they will be considered for perennial lands.
3. In the other areas of East Punjab, if these people owned perennial lands in Bahawalpur and Sind they would not be ejected from Grade I villages in East Punjab provided the villages in which they temporarily hold land happen to be the home villages. If a Grade I village does not happen to be their home village then they would be treated as owners of Grade II lands and they would be required to move from that Grade I village.
4. Similar concessions are extended to colonists in Grade II.

## SETTLEMENT OF SMALL COMMUNITIES

Certain small communities of non-colonists had been living in West Punjab in compact blocks. In view of their common social customs, beliefs and ways of life it was considered desirable that these communities should be settled together as far as possible. These communities are :—

Labanas, Dogras, Rajput Sikhs and Namdharis.

**Labanas :** East Punjab Government, with the concurrence of the Patiala Union Government, decided in February, 1949, to assist the small Labana Community in their settlement in contiguous area in Hoshiarpur district and in Kapurthala district. The decision taken was that Labanas already settled in Hoshiarpur district would be retained there. Further, that to the extent there was land available in Kapurthala district of quality generally similar to the quality of land abandoned, considering the preference of Labana refugees, allotment might be effected in the Kapurthala district. In Hoshiarpur district 13,000 standard acres have been provided for Labanas, 6,000 for those from Gujranwala, 6,000 for those from Sheikhupura and 1,000 for those from Gujrat. The balance of the settlement would be made in Kapurthala.

2. **Dogras :** As in the temporary allotment, Dogras from Sialkot and Gujrat will be settled in the Hoshiarpur district along with the overflow from Kangra and Gurdaspur districts. The Dogra population is already concentrated in these districts.

3. **Rajput Sikhs :** An effort will be made to treat Rajput Sikhs, as far as possible, in the same manner as Labanas, the quality of land abandoned being the over-riding consideration.

4. **Namdharis :** Namdharis, already largely settled in the Sirsa Tehsil of Hisar district, desiring their permanent allotments in this area will be permitted to do so.

## SOLDIERS' COLONIES.

The case of soldiers in service deserves altogether special attention. They are seldom in a position to press their claims in person and there is a risk that in their absence displaced persons from their original tehsils and villages in Pakistan may overlook their interests. The Governments of East Punjab and Patiala Union have therefore, in consultation with the Rehabilitation Liaison Organisation of the Ministry of Defence decided to reserve 45 villages in which defence and ex-defence personnel only will be settled in groups. The area allottable to a serviceman or an ex-serviceman under the quasi-permanent allotment scheme will be allotted to him in one of these villages.

These villages are not in one solid block but are scattered all over East Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. This dispersion will enable the faujis belonging to different districts or other groups in West Punjab to select a village in the area of allocation of their district or group. Thus while living in exclusively fauji villages, they will not be cut off from their kith and kin either.



A notable concession has been made to soldiers selected for settlement in these villages. In the chapter on the *Selection of Villages*, were mentioned some rules regarding settlement of displaced persons in those villages only which correspond to the grade in which their holding in Pakistan lay. A displaced person who, for instance, did not hold Grade I land, cannot ordinarily settle on Grade I land. But in the case of unsettled faujis who are given land in these villages rigidity of grades has been relaxed.

These villages are situated mostly on roadsides and are of reasonably good quality. In some of these villages mechanised farming on co-operative basis will be undertaken and the ex-soldiers will be encouraged to start dairy and poultry farmings. Since soldiers are generally progressive and wide awake it is hoped that these colonies will furnish models in advanced agriculture and village life.

Since there was a rush of applications for allotment in these reserved villages, an order of priority has been laid down. Eligible faujis who are holding land on a temporary basis in the selected villages will not be dislocated. The remaining area will, in the first instance, be offered to those faujis who have not yet received any allotment of land. Next preference would be given to applications from those faujis whose sons or brothers are serving in Jammu and Kashmir area. Faujis who received land awards for gallantry in World War II come next.

Servicemen, because of the conditions of their service will mostly be absentee landholders. To enable them to manage their lands it has been decided that their fathers and brothers will also be eligible for allotment of land in Soldiers' Colonies. Area allottable to them will not, however, exceed 25% of the total area available.

## GARDEN COLONIES.

The Garden Colony Scheme which is a part of the general rural resettlement plan will help East Punjab to add almost 20,000 acres to its area under gardens. The existence of compact evacuee areas has made this scheme possible. The idea is to earmark some compact areas in all districts and allot those in units of 10 and 20 acres to those persons only who undertake to grow gardens and conform to other Government regulations for the running of these colonies. Those who receive allotments in these colonies will surrender an equal area out of the area allotable to them under the quasi-permanent allotment scheme. East Punjab residents are also eligible for plots for gardens but the area they offer to surrender will be accepted only if it is found suitable after inspection.

The selected allottees are as a rule educated people with experience of gardening who can be expected to take full advantage of the latest developments in gardening. The garden colonies will be organised on co-operative basis. Irrigation will be provided from tube wells or canals. Horticultural Assistants will be appointed to look after the gardening problems. The Agricultural Department of the East Punjab Government will hire out tractors to the colonists for the cultivation of land. Nurseries of fruit trees of pedigree stock will be raised, and arrangements will also be made to procure power-spraying machines for saving the fruit trees from insect-pests and diseases. Facilities will be given to the colonists to build sanitary houses on modern lines. Facilities for leading a group life in the form of community dining halls, schools, creches for children, dispensaries, guest houses, clubs and reading rooms will also be provided. A central dairy, co-operative stores, post-office, silos for storage of fodder, and godowns for the storage of agricultural produce, will be provided. Where electricity is available, cold storage plants will also be set up. Subsidiary industries such as fruit preservation, extraction of fruit juices and cordials will also be set up.

### LIST OF AREAS SELECTED FOR GARDEN COLONIES.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Tehsil.</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Approximate area in acres.</i>
Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	Khojpur, Mehdipur and Bhabra	940
		Batala	600
		Dyalgarh	600
Amritsar	Tarn Taran	Patti	1,000
	Amritsar	Khankot	800
Ferozepur	Muktsar	Patti Bhattian	1,000
	Fazilka	Bahana	600
	Zira	Jalalabad	600
Jullundur	Nawanshahr	Mahalon	980
	Jullundur	Kingra and Boot	960



Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Jogiana Kanganwal	820
	Jagraon	Bir Akara and Agwar	
		Khwaja Baju	520
	Samrala	Pahaon	740
Hoshiarpur	Garhsankar	Panam	1,000
	Hoshiarpur	Allowal and Dalamwal	900
Ambala	Ambala	Adchi and Tolanwali	700
	Rupar	Morinda	500
	Kharar	Kharar and Khanpur	500
Karnal	Karnal	Jundla	1,300
	Panipat	Kachrauli	900
Rohtak	Rohtak	Lahli	1,000
	Sonepat	Panohi Gujran	800
	Rohtak	Kharkhanda	500
Hissar	Hansi	Mirza Ki Patti	1,000
	Hissar	Mughalpura (near	
		Uklana Mandi)	800
	Hissar	Baha-ud-din	500
Gurgaon	Palwal	Khajurke	800
			<hr/>
			20,020 acres.
			<hr/>

## TACCCAVI LOANS.

Allotment of land on a quasi-permanent basis cannot by itself be sufficient for promoting the rehabilitation of displaced persons. They will have to be given assistance by way of taccavi loans for purchasing bullocks, agricultural implements and machinery, and repairing evacuee wells and houses and building new ones. In order to minimise the chances of misuse of loans, the general policy is to advance these loans in kind. A sum of Rs. 1-10 crores is earmarked for advancing loans to displaced landholders and village artisans during the current financial year, i.e., upto the 31st March, 1950. The rate of interest on these loans is  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ . The break up of this amount under various heads is as follows :—

(i) Bullocks taccavi	30,00,000
(ii) Taccavi for minor implements.	8,00,000
(iii) Taccavi for purchase of agricultural machinery (Tractors)	15,00,000
(iv) Loans for repair of damaged evacuee houses and building of new ones	25,00,000
(v) Loans for wells and power driven pumps	2,00,000
(vi) Loans to rural shopkeepers and artisans.	1,00,000
(vii) Food loans	12,00,000

Bullocks taccavi will be advanced to those displaced persons only who are allottee more than two standard acres. The scale for this taccavi will be as under :—

1. Allottees with 2 to 5 standard acres of land,	One bullock.
2. Allottees with 5 to 15 standard acres of land.	One pair of bullocks.
3. Above 15 standard acres of land.	One bullock for every ten acres subject to a maximum of 3 pairs.

The maximum advance for one bullock would be Rs. 300. The requirements of small cultivators for one bullock and for one pair of bullocks will be met first. The claims of others for more than one pair of bullocks would be considered next. As far as possible, bullocks would be made available in cattle fairs arranged in various districts by the District Boards. Where this is not possible the purchased bullock will have to be produced before the Tehsildar of that Tehsil for branding.

Taccavi for agricultural implements would be given in kind at the rate of Rs. 25/- per pair of bullocks. Arrangements for the manufacture of Hindustan-Plough for which there is great demand would be made as early as possible. Allottees receiving 150 standard acres or more would be eligible for the grant of taccavi for a tractor. Co-operative societies or groups of allottees owning 200 standard



acres or more would also be eligible for a tractor. The maximum loan for a tractor, including implements, would be Rs. 10,000/-.

Taccavi loan for a Persian wheel would be between 300/- and 500/- rupees. Special loans for purchasing power-driven pumps to be supplied by the Agricultural Department would also be given to a maximum of Rs. 2,500/-.

Seed taccavi of rupees ten lakhs has already been distributed at the Rabi harvest 1949-50. Rs. 12 lakhs are for food loans for those allottees of land who have to move from the relief camps. These loans are meant as subsistence allowance for them till they start earning their living in villages. Rs. 1 lakh is reserved for rural shopkeepers or artisans. The remaining 87 lakhs have been distributed among the districts as below :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Bullocks.</i>	<i>Agricultural. implements.</i>	<i>Tractors.</i>	<i>Wells and Pumps.</i>	<i>Houses</i>
Jullundur	3.5 Lakhs	.7 Lakhs	1.5 Lakhs	2 Lakhs	2.5 Lakhs
Hoshiarpur	3.4 "	.8 "	1.5 "	.75 "	2.5 "
Ludhiana	1.7 "	.8 "	1 "	.75 "	2 "
Ferozepur	4 "	1 "	2 "	2.5 "	3.5 "
Kangra	1 "	.05 "	...	...	.5 "
Amritsar	1.75 "	.5 "	1.5 Lakhs	1 Lakh	2 "
Gurdaspur	3.5 "	.5 "	1 "	.5 "	2 "
Ambala	4.5 "	1 "	1 "	2.5 "	2 "
Kangra	3 "	.8 "	2 "	.5 "	2.5 "
Hissar	2.5 "	.8 "	1.5 "	.25 "	3 "
Rohtak	2 "	.6 "	1 "	.25 "	1 "
Gurgaon	2 "	.65 "	1 "	.25 "	1.5 "



Loans for purchasing bullocks and agricultural equipment have been given on a large scale.



## RURAL HOUSING.

About 5,00,000 displaced families of landholders have to be settled in villages. Besides these families settling on land, landless persons, Harijans, tenants, village kaminas and shopkeepers have also to be provided with shelter in rural areas. On the credit side, we have about 3,18,000 evacuee houses in habitable condition in rural areas. 2,26,000 houses are no longer fit for repair and 1,25,000 evacuee houses need repairs. These figures were collected a year ago and the position may have since become worse. Many kachcha houses have since collapsed due to heavy rains and floods. In some villages the houses have been totally demolished and the *abadis* are lying flat. The over-riding fact, therefore, is that there is a serious shortage of rural housing. A very large number of new houses and new villages will, therefore, have to be built.

Some of the points of the Government's new housing policy for rural areas are :—

1. A Superintending Engineer has been appointed as Director, Rural Housing. He will tackle the problem of levelling completely demolished villages and preparing their lay-outs with the aid of P. W. D. Staff.
2. Where villages have totally collapsed, advantage would be taken of the situation to develop new villages on the model of villages in canal colonies. In cases where the present villages are not situated in the centre of the village estate, they may have to be shifted to more convenient and suitable sites.
3. A loan of Rs. 2,000/- per pucca house and Rs. 500/- per kachcha house would be given to deserving displaced persons as *taccavi*. Loans would also be advanced for repair of damaged evacuee houses at the rate of Rs. 100/- per house. In districts with heavy rainfall, pucca houses would be more economical as compared with kachcha houses. In districts with low rainfall kachcha houses can last for a fairly long time.
4. In the interest of efficient cultivation the *abadis* of big villages with 3,000 acres or more would be split up into hamlets to ensure that for every 1,200 acres of land there would be a separate *abadi*.
5. Every tehsil will have a model village. *Taccavi* loans in the form of building material would be given to allottees who settle in these villages.

The other problem in rural housing is the allotment of existing evacuee house in the villages. An important difference between the house allotment and the land allotment policies is that while land allotment is worked out to its last detail in the Central Camp at Jullundur, the work of allotment of houses will be done in the villages. There will be, in each evacuee village, a Village Allotment Committee. The Patwari of the village will be its Secretary and Lambardars and other influential persons from amongst the refugees, and local residents in mixed villages, will be its members. The allotment of houses in the village will be done by this Allotment com-

mittee or Panchayat on quasi Permanent basis subject to the approval of the Tehsildar of that Tehsil. Similarly there would be a District Rural Housing Committee in each district with the Additional Deputy Commissioner as President. A Provincial Housing Committee would also be set up in which non-officials would be associated. It would be an advisory body with the Hon'ble Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation as Chairman. Officers who are interested in rural housing would be co-opted as members of this committee. A P.C.S. Officer would be appointed as its Secretary and Director of Houses would act as its executive officer.

Instructions exist already that houses belonging to evacuee agriculturists should be given to agriculturist allottees. Houses of evacuee *kamins* (village artisans) should be given to displaced *kamins* and evacuee shops to displaced shopkeepers. These instructions have been adopted for allotment of houses on quasi-permanent basis.

Allotment Committees will start the allotment of houses on quasi permanent basis on a clean slate. Existing temporary allotment of a house will create no rights for its retention at the time of quasi-permanent allotment. Present allottees will not, however, be disturbed if they are qualified for similar accommodation in the village.

For the direction of the Village Allotment Committee the following priorities have been laid down:-

Houses will be allotted taking into consideration the size of the holdings of the allottees in that village. The biggest allottee will be entitled to the best house in the village, provided he owned an equally good house in West Punjab. This rule will be followed in the descending order.

If a particular allottee had a good pucca house in West Punjab and he can prove this fact to the satisfaction of the allotment committee, he can be given preference over other allottees who had inferior houses.

The number of the members of a family is also to be considered while all into houses in a village.



## APPENDICES

Statement of Evacuee Land in East Punjab and PEPSU.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org



# Classification of area available for Quasi-permanent Allotment in East Punjab and P.E.P.S.U.

## AREA AVAILABLE FOR QUASI-PERMANENT ALLOTMENT (including area within civic limits)

District	Nehri perennial.	Other Nehri	Chahi & Abl.	Barani & Sailab	Total Culti- vated	Benjar Jadid	Benjar Qadim	Gher Mumkin	Total cultivated	Total un culti- vated.	Value in std. acres	Value in and standard acres of land urban areas	Deduction for ques- tioning perma- nent allo- ment (standard) acres.	Net area available for ques- tioning perma- nent allo- ment (standard) acres col. 12 & 14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jullundur	4012	...	134686	147767	282453	1350	27961	40943	70254	352707	218708	5167	2090	211451
Ludhiana	...	4128	43095	133474	184709	2434	16722	17963	37119	221828	113026	348	2712	109966
Moahaspur	151614	18730	20053	215947	234730	1592	32336	71360	105288	360018	154802	2020	380	152402
Perozepur	20	1366	83921	276067	662968	18128	71545	51628	141301	804269	480478	1170	954	478354
Kangra	54624	9773	69059	58169	7244	81	6454	1042	7577	14821	3791	—	105	3686
Amritsar	840	21295	57646	141419	221200	2534	20689	22671	45894	237519	165572	888	1303	163381
Gurdaspur	422	106	7966	190533	199047	1363	15508	20904	37775	258975	176246	797	3600	171849
Ambala	55520	11306	49095	184434	300355	2749	14880	27363	44992	244039	120664	431	1722	118511
Karnal	61406	21404	3518	560205	646333	9380	90025	27086	126491	426846	241739	831	3537	237371
Hissar	32915	416	13505	83071	129907	15151	66397	10432	91980	738513	238157	472	1151	236534
Rohtak	...	10235	16215	113372	139822	2113	6837	3229	12179	142036	89855	444	2270	87141
Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	3499	11425	5199	20123	159945	67773	976	2113	64684
Simla	361373	250134	498758	2110373	3220638	60374	380817	299838	741029	3961667	2070845	13544	21937	2035364
Total E. Pb.	2530	3803	23395	74398	104129	56	22850	3984	26890	131019	72767	—	—	—
Patiala	13853	125	8596	26641	49221	7	3990	486	4483	53704	37100	—	—	—
Barnala	602	251	38	21817	22708	121	1920	3111	53152	27860	12184	—	—	—
Kohistan	...	...	2829	32623	35452	53	2123	1555	3731	39183	14171	—	—	—
Mohindergarh	35734	149	885	90520	127338	40	1552	1181	2773	123111	73519	—	—	—
Bhatinda	19626	6007	8821	74378	108832	278	30544	4600	35422	144254	76530	—	—	—
Sangrur	52	148	32166	31924	64290	8	5200	1730	6938	71228	46326	—	—	—
Fatehgarh	...	...	55919	80561	136480	29	18727	21048	39804	176284	104598	—	—	—
Kapurthala	...	...	132649	432862	648450	592	86906	37695	125193	773643	437195	—	—	—
Total P.E.P.S.U.	72456	10483	132649	432862	648450	592	86906	37695	125193	773643	437195	—	—	—
Total E. Pb. & P.E.P.S.U.	260617	631407	2543233	3869088	60966	467723	387533	866222	4735390	2508040	19273	39937	2448830	413466

(Details not available)

**DISTRIBUTION AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS AS SHOWN IN WESTERN PAKISTAN IN STANDARD ACRES.**

DISTRICT.	10 acres or less.		More than 10 but not more than 30.		More than 30 but not more than 40.		More than 40 but not more than 100.		More than 100 but not more than 150.		More than 150 but not more than 200.		Area claimed.	
	No. of claim ants.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ants.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ants.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ants.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ants.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ants.	Area claim ed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Lahore.	36679	107507	9871	167957	1323	45844	1190	57136	733	55745	251	23962	30	15715
Sheikote.	76205	169030	7311	115041	588	19259	418	19692	210	15290	54	7301	13	2265
Gujranwala.	23143	67901	8693	95042	620	23450	630	23947	376	27867	124	15131	51	9109
Sheikhpura.	23376	66030	5817	96551	711	24630	610	23542	359	26804	132	16084	53	8989
Gujrat.	24850	94662	550	9187	61	2127	55	7647	41	3177	8	928	1	728
Shahpur.	9303	15573	1436	24529	231	9285	389	18801	149	11154	66	7964	15	2442
Jhelum.	14063	11800	193	3093	20	702	27	1260	22	1641	14	1480	6	976
Rawalpindi	17713	12201	104	1836	8	263	12	569	12	943	9	963	3	435
Attack.	10424	9532	167	2616	16	628	14	661	8	556	5	659	2	314
Muzaffargarh.	13304	17487	595	9623	74	2826	41	1954	25	1761	4	771	3	509
Lyalpur	22020	75285	9291	163347	1115	38441	1137	55075	629	48352	282	34234	100	17320
Jhang.	20626	23947	1438	242320	1737	91355	1554	76129	885	64554	302	24928	91	15356
Multan.	10002	21963	1377	22281	152	5265	137	6485	76	5166	23	2361	14	3413
Muzaffargarh	22020	86664	6474	111425	143	29122	202	40001	530	44802	264	32312	123	22015
D.G. Khan.	25863	26353	1516	24515	173	6415	133	6572	66	5046	23	2669	7	1212
TOTAL WESTERN PUNJAB.	383784	833726	68856	1114741	2067	36311	7309	353706	4238	317363	1495	182249	575	33676
Bahawalpur	3070	12035	2454	49313	452	16635	426	20681	364	27093	156	18519	74	12467
SIND.	566	3138	333	15352	128	4500	160	7673	116	9007	61	7926	31	5317
M.W.F.P.	107	381	22	321	14	404	3	142	4	259	-	-	1	157
TOTAL OUTSIDE WEST PUNJAB.	4603	22554	3734	64986	624	21619	583	28501	474	36359	217	26145	106	17941
TOTAL WESTERN PAKISTAN.	388387	856280	69590	1179727	9591	327930	7898	382207	4712	353722	1712	208294	681	116517



More than 200 but not more than 250.				More than 250 but not more than 500.				More than 500 but not more than 1000.				More than 1000 acres.				T O T A L.		Claims with zero value in Standard acres.	
No. of claim ents.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ents.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ents.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ents.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ents.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ents.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ents.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ents.	Area claim ed.	No. of claim ents.		No. of claim ents.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		33	
41	9369	44	14229	16	11493	3	5221	50225	519608	14294									
4	935	6	2121	6	4636	-	-	84819	356370	17164									
21	5681	26	2959	2	1450	6	19444	30761	302961	1433									
21	4599	29	9079	12	7627	14	29509	31734	320404	14531									
10	2260	4	1405	4	2372	-	-	25587	47239	10646									
1	203	2	4267	3	2237	-	-	11754	100219	1816									
2	408	2	690	-	-	2	-	14345	21935	8844									
-	-	1	505	-	-	-	6897	17866	25164	6188									
2	411	1	283	-	-	-	-	10639	15277	3103									
51	11340	85	359	-	-	-	-	14639	35207	2879									
32	6932	50	27924	31	21127	26	48108	34836	547554	6305									
5	1029	9	16862	19	11096	7	13545	40625	655753	12967									
72	16607	109	2831	3	3094	-	-	20798	82428	6706									
2	449	5	38442	33	24794	17	27907	33264	454916	7774									
1	228	5	1564	2	1190	2	2228	27808	90403	9433									
265	59471	690	1719	3	1674	-	-	23390	68243	9111									
45	10027	46	131279	134	91790	77	152859/473090	3642671	133789										
16	3482	82	16423	25	17123	4	5678	8396	213054	1									
-	-	1	7555	9	4796	6	8561	1973	77312	-									
61	13509	69	350	-	-	-	-	152	2094	-									
326	72930	59	24328	34	21979	16	14239	10521	292460	1									
			155607	162	113759	87	167038/493611	3935131	133790										

ELIGIBLE AREA ABANDONED BY DISPLACED PERSONS (AFTER REVIEW AND CLASSIFICATION OF AREA ELIGIBLE FOR AWARD).

District.	No. of Revenue estates.	No. of claimants (Consolidated)	Nehri Perennial.	Other Nehri.	Chahi & Abi.	Barani	Sarlab.	Total cultivated.	Barjhar	Other Murkan
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lahore.	898	65119	392020	81947	075932	32992	30200	613091	94021	75407
Sialkot.	2573	101983	41945	13752	183941	238735	61596	539969	33489	30457
Gujranwala.	1117	32194	130639	74221	163026	53972	8915	435773	96470	23257
Sheikhupura.	856	46265	277753	40382	52743	36795	14536	422217	131300	16515
Ghazal.	1220	36233	21247	6793	12107	35953	5705	81810	10472	6319
Sialpur.	786	13570	93552	12074	14008	26506	5052	153394	29695	9537
Jhelum.	727	22689	4543	1454	3214	32834	2356	44501	11045	12186
Rawalpindi.	946	24049	8994	2902	1254	35050	170	47990	8106	9055
Attock.	471	13742	895	306	4529	39076	168	45394	7382	15573
Mianwali.	407	17518	1465	1503	4529	82138	25375	117451	67482	19519
Montgomery.	1571	41641	348956	24497	35410	2095	14710	612958	94510	28302
Lahore.	1106	53592	570228	11744	6441	1826	1480	592407	20872	6049
Jhang.	905	27504	55009	17355	41143	2254	12527	128693	64902	15899
Multan.	1856	41038	260665	245781	51115	3212	22607	522380	152628	34185
Muzaffargarh.	835	37241	6317	69617	45302	2566	29972	133781	168679	37218
D.G.Khan.	728	32501	11900	42020	30592	39158	19596	143275	94531	52679
Total West Punjab	17022	605879	2231535	967754	733151	667262	255394	4755107	105993	393277
N.W.F.F.	152	152	1591	221	297	3507	333	5049	1127	264
Sindh	923	1973	116089	1684	127	694	83	118877	179	56
Bawalpur.	1057	8337	205838	140013	7467	26513	5106	355736	6959	2337
Total outside West Punjab	2142	10522	324318	141918	7891	30014	1521	509652	5255	2756
TOTAL WESTERN PROVINCES	19164	617207	2555344	1009572	741042	697298	250315	5204779	1058246	396033



CONSOLIDATION OF CLAIMS)

ESTIMATED AREA WITHIN DRAINAGE VALUE OF AREA UNDER RIGHTS ELIGIBLE FOR ALLOTMENTS (STANDARD ACRES)											
Total un- cultivated.	Total cul- tivated & un-culti- vated.	Area	Standard acres.	Quasi allot- ment.	Additional Temporary allotment.	Reservation untraced claimants.	Reservation (difference) Jamabandis and presumed rights	TOTAL:			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
170228	783319	16812	12931	442305	7010	58597	396	518608			
63946	603916	453	404	283192	2592	70352	234	326370			
119737	555510	1072	730	256531	12851	33452	117	302951			
147815	370052	811	358	266987	1557	31836	22	320404			
16791	96601	374	271	37217	1330	8688	4	47239			
35133	198527	1627	1103	91377	375	8446	24	100219			
23231	57732	744	197	17979	335	3621	4	21985			
17171	55151	146	42	21842	19	3301	2	25164			
23755	69149	178	115	11977	312	2994	4	15777			
87101	204562	210	84	26903	1643	6379	180	35207			
123112	766030	1351	1176	408844	6890	21330	20240	547604			
26521	618928	550	460	613100	1795	31262	9595	655733			
80001	203494	3107	1670	70354	1035	11018	41	82428			
166811	739191	1359	759	402778	13354	31790	3784	454916			
03897	357678	338	143	75570	609	14224	6	94403			
147210	290488	717	272	56952	77	11268	6	68243			
1453259	6208367	29849	20716	3197120	51764	358940	34847	3642571			
1391	6440	-	-	-	2091	-	-	2094			
234	1191111	122	92	412	76900	-	-	97312			
9396	365132	249	164	99	202753	-	-	213054			
11021	540693	371	256	511	281752	-	-	292460			
1464281	672960	30220	20972	3197631	333516	358940	45044	3935131			





B- 1039 ✓

